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(21) International Application Number: PCT/AU98/00582 (22) International Filing Date: 23 July 1998 (23.07.98) (30) Priority Data: PCT/AU97/00467 24 July 1997 (24.07.97) AU (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY [AU/AU]; Canberra, ACT 2000 (AU). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): NAIR, Chenicheri, Hariharan [AU/AU]; 15 Bennett Place, Castle Hill, NSW 2154 (AU). SHATS, Elena, Alexandra [AU/AU]; 33 Pelham Close, Chapman, ACT 2611 (AU). BURCH, William, Martin [AU/AU]; 39 Coopernook Avenue, Gynea Bay, NSW 2227 (AU). BROWITT, Rodney, James [AU/AU]; 59 Ashburton Circuit, Kaleen, ACT 2617 (AU). SENDEN, Timothy, John [AU/AU]; 5 Bennelong Crescent, Macquarie, ACT 2614 (AU). (74) Agents: SLATTERY, John, M. et al.; Davies Collison Cave, 1 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, VIC 3000 (AU).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i>

(54) Title: METHOD FOR DETECTION OF FIBRIN CLOTS**(57) Abstract**

A method for the detection of fibrin in a source, in particular the *in vivo* detection of a fibrin in a patient, the method comprising supplying to the source or patient an amount of a detectable reagent comprising a plurality of discrete particles, each of the particles comprising a plurality of layers of carbon and being capable of binding to fibrin; and detecting the presence of the particles in the source. The particles may also comprise a detectable marker encased in said plurality of layers of carbon, the presence of said marker being capable of detection in said source.